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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Abstract of Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—From Minister Washburne—His Views as to Paris Holding Out—Roderick Butler, of Tennessee, and the Alleged Pension Frauds—Sumner's Bill on Ceasing to Issue Currency—Court of Claims.

[The following abstract of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was crowded out of yesterday's GAZETTE, owing to a pressure of other matter.]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, December 5, 1870. }

SIR: The financial conditions of the country have improved during the past year. The average rate of gold for the year less, as shown by weekly sales, was 109 3-4 per cent. The minimum, between the months of the year 1870, 102 per centum premium, indicating an improvement in the value of paper currency of 7 1-4 per centum.

From the 1st day of July, 1866, to the 30th day of June, 1870, inclusive, the total receipts from the warrant account, was reduced in the sum of $101,691,916.58. From the 1st day of December, 1865, to the 1st day of December, 1870, inclusive, the reduction was $119,241,240.58, as shown by the monthly statements of the public debt; and the total reduction from the 1st of December, 1865, to the 1st of December, 1870, was $192,154,765.36. The consequent reduction in the interest account is at the rate of nearly nine millions per annum.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, were as follows: From customs, $194,538,341; from internal revenue, $184,899,412; from direct taxes, $1,974,699.37; from sales of public lands, $3,350,481.76; miscellaneous sources, $29,357,782; total, $411,677,671. The expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of sinking fund, were: For civil and miscellaneous purposes, $67,286,918.18; war department, $57,403,677.89; navy department, $21,767,267; Indians and arrears, $21,748,146.22; interest on public debt, $132,235,549.87 total, $300,441,559.16. The amount available for the payment of the public debt, including the amount pledged to the sinking fund by act of February 25th, 1870, is $111,236,111.84.

Receipts for first quarter of present fiscal year were: From customs, $47,432,432.45; internal revenue, $46,341,767.36; sales public lands, $942,637.87; miscellaneous sources, $7,387,-181.59; total, $101,901,991.75. Expenditures for the same period, excluding payments on account of sinking fund, were: For civil and miscellaneous department, $16,229,538.26; Navy Department, $4,815,237.56; Indians and pensions, $13,-[illegible] 1,[illegible]; interest on public debt, $[illegible] 459.51; total, $[illegible].

The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present year are as follows: From customs, $120,000,000.00; internal revenue, $90,000,000.00; sales of public lands, $2,000,000.00; miscellaneous sources, $16,000,000.00; total, $228,000,000.00. The estimated expenditures for the same period are: For civil and miscellaneous, $34,000,000.00; War Department, $15,000,000.00; Indians and pensions, $[illegible],000,000; interest on public debt, $[illegible],000,000.00; [illegible], showing a balance applicable to the payment of the public debt, including sinking fund, of $[illegible],000.00, to which is to be added the amount payable on account of sinking fund, of $60,000,000.00.

In estimating the expenditures for the next fiscal year I have included the sum of $4,500,000 properly chargeable to the current revenue as an appropriation under the act of July 23d, 1866, and the act of July 25th, 1870, relating to the sinking fund. Although the language employed in these acts is not the language usually employed in appropriation bills, it still has the force and effect of a permanent appropriation. I therefore so treat it. The sum required to make the sum of $24,500,525, being the amount answering to interest on the capital of the sinking fund, as represented upon the books of the Treasury, payable on account of sinking fund, of $60,000,000.00.

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ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Upon the basis I submit the following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year: Estimated receipts and expenditures during the last quarter of the year: The receipts from customs $175,000,000.00; from internal revenue $150,000,000.00; from sales of public lands $2,000,000.00; from miscellaneous sources $16,000,000.00; total $339,000,000.00.

EXPENDITURES.

Legislative establishment $3,000,000.00; executive establishment, $17,250,000.00; judicial establishment $7,348,750.00; military establishment $25,180,194.00; naval establishment $21,000,000.00; Indian establishment $7,000,000.00; public works $2,250,000.37; pensions $[illegible]; miscellaneous $[illegible]; postal service $[illegible]; appropriations, sinking fund $60,000,000.00; interest on capital of sinking fund $4,500,000.00; total $[illegible].

According to this estimate there will be a surplus applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, including the sinking fund of $[illegible]. The amount to be applied to the sinking fund will be $[illegible]. As analysis of the estimates developed the fact that the amount to be applied to the sinking fund will be considerably larger than appears from the foregoing estimates. The amount of $[illegible] is only in the particular individual, but in other respects hardly less important; there is no appropriation for the Capitol extension more than $[illegible]; for the improvements the next year will not much exceed that amount. It is believed that the estimates by the Departments for the different branches of the public service are for the maximum amount which can be judiciously used under circumstances which [illegible]. If such is the case, there will remain on the 30th of June, 1871, as unexpended balance to the credit of the treasury, [illegible] therefore may reasonably be anticipated that the total reduction of the public debt during the next year will be [illegible] by the Department. In this estimate the appropriations the next year will not much exceed that amount. It is believed that the estimates by the Departments for the different branches of the public service are for the maximum amount which can be judiciously used under circumstances which [illegible]. If such is the case, there will remain on the 30th of June, 1871, as unexpended balance to the credit of the treasury, [illegible] therefore may reasonably be anticipated that the total reduction of the public debt during the next year will be [illegible] by the Department. In this estimate the appropriations the next year will not much exceed that amount. It is believed that the estimates by the Departments for the different branches of the public service are for the maximum amount which can be judiciously used under circumstances which [illegible].

HE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
...ner of Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 94½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE New York *World* has come out as an organ of British Toryism and seems have undertaken the overthrow of the esent English ministry. This is more a reversion of the old story. The orld will hoist Archimedes as soon as ever and a fulcrum shall be found. In a thereof might not a *Post* and a *Paper* be tried?

AT a meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the establishment of a line of steamships between that port and Europe, there as a long list of honorary Vice Presidents made out and published. This list contained representative men from almost every branch of business, coal, iron, cotton, exports, woods, exports and imports, but, consistent with the singular story, long since adopted by the Quaker ity, the petroleum merchants were utterly ignored. When the petroleum business was in its infancy, Philadelphia failed to grasp its significance, and at this day, although that business brings more tonnage to the port of Philadelphia than all the rest of its exports and import business combined, it is almost exclusively controlled by men and capital from New York and Pittsburgh, who are, however, not recognized by the Quaker city, more than half of whose prosperity as a sea port is due to them alone.

THE LAST number of the North German *Correspondent* contains translations of a series of dispatches and copies of dispatches found by the Prussians in the Palace at St. Cloud and bearing singular evidences to the condition of public feeling and of Imperial desires in France prior to the opening of the war.

For instance, in June anxious queries were made as to the condition of the wardrobes of the sailors and marines of the Navy, suitable for a campaign in the south. On the 6th of July Persigny begs the Emperor to accept his "warmest congratulations," because of Granmont's decision in the Corps Legislatif concerning the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern. Ollivier also expresses his feelings and Olozaga predicts war. On July 15th the Privy Secretary of the Empress instructs the Minister of Fine Arts to authorize *la Marseillaise*. On the 17th the Prefect of the Lower Rhine advises the expulsion of foreign workmen. But if there all the two which most attracted my attention were those; the first from an unknown individual, reads:

To Napoleon III, Emperor, St. Cloud.

"Grant me an audience; I place at your disposal an immediate and infallible means of conquering the Prussians."

Showing that even the sacred walls of the palace did not protect the Emperor from enthusiasts and bores. The second was a touching message which reads thus:

Countess de Montijo, Casa del Angel, Madrid. Registered.

"Louis will start with his father, in a few days, for the army. I request you to send him your benediction before he sets out. Do not be anxious. I am perfectly calm. He must fulfill his duty and honor his name. I write to you by the post.

"EUGENIE."

However the monstrous events of the present year may have served to dispel cherished illusions, and to cast down and crush to pieces venerated idols, it has not destroyed one whit from the dignity, beauty and even grandeur of the character of the wife Napoleon III.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one about to long standing, which I would like to see reformed in Congress. It is to a reform in the Civil Service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of tenure of office of clerks and employees who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure but the manner of making appointments. There is no duty which concerns the Executive and heads of departments so much as appointments, nor is there any such arduous labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for suitable places. The elevation and purification of the Civil Service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

The industry and energy of the President to secure a reform in the civil service is so obvious, that those who read this portion of his message will very naturally wonder why such a disturbance was raised over the resignation of Secretary Cox. The endeavour, to raise the hue and cry over the danger to reform that would have from the resignation of Mr. Cox, has been a perfect failure, and the manly, frank words of the President, urging upon Congress to devise some plan whereby better men could be appointed than under the present system, should be sufficient evidence of his intent to secure, so far as his personal efforts are regarded, a thorough reform in the civil service.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

We derive from the books of General J. R. Boniface, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the following comparative statement of the revenue collected in the twelve sub-divisions of his jurisdiction, in the years 1869 and 1870.

The energy and efficiency of the Supervisor is illustrated by the figures. The aggregate collections in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, amount to $1,320,-204.69 more than in the preceding year, an increase of more than 25 per cent., and yet no one believes that the sources of revenue were more in 1870 than in 1869, the conclusion is therefore inevitable that the office has been filled with greater fidelity, and the Government proportionately better served, its revenues better secured.

District.	1869.	1870.
1st.....	$ 264,070 87	$ 294,880 49
2d.....	105,253 64	117,154 98
3d.....	227,326 03	249,281 99
4th.....	140,489 47	159,710 44
5th.....	102,371 77	102,126 41
6th.....	140,288 99	144,827 67
7th.....	230,230 04	231,120 49
8th.....	109,788 95	234,580 17
9th.....	227,227 91	1,304,070 51
10th.....	1,205,215 40	2,227,249 99
11th.....	260,264 84	671,401 53
12th.....	289,594 70	420,674 08
Total..	$4,302,835 01	$6,161,209 10
		$4,302,835 01
Increase.....		$1,320,374 09

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of the tax provided for, economy in the disbursement of the same, a prompt payment of every debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the nation will admit, the protection of taxation and tariff by so arranged as to afford the greatest protection to the greatest number, to the end that labor with all its legitimate consequences, may be protected, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to the United States, or neglecting in the treatment of the Indians, call to the whole family of nations, and the humane by creating a peace, which will secure to every citizen security to life, to every man entitled to vote a vote, to every vote cast a true election, to every election an honest count and return, to every return a faithful canvass, and to every canvass the will of the majority lawfully ascertained.

This is not only the policy of the President, but also of the Republican party. The year that has just passed, since the last annual message, has shown a degree of harmony and unity among the leaders of that party, and of the masses of the people, unprecedented in the history of the country, and we may safely say that the Republican party will be united for the next campaign.

THE LAST CONGRESS.

The Thirty-Ninth Congress, which has just closed its session, has been one of the most remarkable bodies of men that ever assembled in the United States. It has been remarkable for the number of important measures which it has originated and carried to successful issues. It has been remarkable for the number of able men who have been members of it. It has been remarkable for the number of men who have been members of it, who have left it to enter upon other spheres of usefulness, or who have died during the term for which they were elected. It has been remarkable for the number of men who have been members of it, who have been defeated for re-election, and who have left it with the consciousness that they have been faithful to the trust reposed in them by the people, and have done all that they could do to promote the welfare of the country. It would have it go beyond the mere fixing of tenure of office of clerks and employees who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure but the manner of making appointments. There is no duty which concerns the Executive and heads of departments so much as appointments, nor is there any such arduous labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for suitable places. The elevation and purification of the Civil Service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Denominations.	Congregations.	Editions.	Sittings.	Value.
Adventist	1	1	125	$ 2,000
A. M. E. Zion	2	2	350	2,500
Associate	10	9	2,500	15,000
Baptist	224	224	62,100	1,211,700
Catholic	204	189	87,650	2,757,550
Christian	69	63	23,500	238,100
Church of God	13	9	2,600	101,000
Congregational	3	7	2,250	53,000
Episcopal	30	29	27,500	1,092,700
Evan. Lutheran	65	77	22,000	276,700
Friends	5	4	850	7,300
Jewish	4	4	900	50,000
Lutheran	230	265½	120,100	1,894,500
Meth. Episcopal	784	773	344,700	3,907,400
Meth. Protestant	41	38	17,200	406,800
Moravian Society	3	3	1,000	61,500
Mennonite	6	5	2,100	8,300
Presbyterian	466	472	171,175	3,780,550
Reformed Presbyterian	20	20	8,315	152,000
Reformed Dutch	100	1,749½	54,300	677,300
Swedesborgian	2	1	...	...
Tunker	58	51	27,450	94,800
Unitarian	2	2	1,000	8,000
United Brethren	69	79	28,425	219,800
United Presbyt'n	105	101	70,650	1,407,300
Universalist	17	14	3,750	103,500
Aggregate	3,126	3,922	1,098,373	20,261,795

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Denominations.	Congregations.	Editions.	Sittings.	Value.
Baptist	16	14	3,350	211,800
Catholic	34	34	16,050	1,720,500
Christian	2	2	600	100,000
Congregational	1	1	...	...
Cumb. Presbyt'n	2	2	600	42,000
Episcopal	15	14	6,750	1,094,000
Jewish	2	1	300	40,000
Lutheran	18	15	9,400	661,800
Methodist	56	55	24,700	1,096,100
Meth. Epis. Afr.	1	1	500	40,000
Meth. Protestant	13	12	7,550	411,700
Presbyterian	52	51	25,600	1,191,500
Presbyt'n Reform'd	2	2	1,075	99,500
Ref. U. P.	3	4	1,500	95,000
Swedesborgian	...	...	...	...
United Presbyt'n	44	44	23,950	772,500
United Brethren	2	2	400	1,500
Universalist	1	1	600	90,000
	274	264	126,675	7,456,900

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PITTSBURGH.

Denominations.	Organizations.	Editions.	Sittings.	Value.
Baptist	4	4	1,200	$120,000
Catholic	12	13	3,500	1,140,000
Christian	1	1	300	30,000
Cumb. Presbyt'n	1	1	600	60,000
Episcopal	7	6	4,350	960,000
Lutheran	6	6	3,500	228,000
Methodist	15	14	6,500	450,000
Meth. African	1	1	300	40,000
Meth. Pro.	5	4	2,150	186,000
Presbyterian	13	12	7,250	780,500
Reformed Dutch	1	1	1,000	50,000
Reformed U. P.	3	3	1,200	80,000
Swedenborgian	1	0	000	000
Unitarian	1	1	600	90,000
United Presbyt'n	3	3	1,700	205,000
	73	70	44,900	4,513,900

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Denominations.	Organizations.	Editions.	Sittings.	Value.
Baptist	3	3	1,150	$ 68,300
Catholic	3	3	2,200	144,000
Christian	1	1	600	60,000
Episcopal	2	2	900	71,000
Lutheran	3	3	2,400	125,000
Methodist	9	9	4,200	332,000
Methodist Epis.	2	2	1,200	150,000
Methodist Prot.	2	2	1,000	115,000
Ref'ed Presbyt'n	1	1	600	25,000
Reformed U. P.	1	1	300	15,000
United Presbyt'n	2	2	1,000	200,000
	27	29	15,450	$1,350,300

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES AND SCHOOLS.

	Number.
Whole number of all kinds	3,698
Whole number of Male Teachers	4,452
Whole number of Female Teachers	4,452
Whole number of Male Pupils	126,615
Whole number of Female Pupils	127,450
Income from Endowment	$ 1,161,288
Income from Tuition	2,227,600
Income from Literary Funds	1,000,000
Income from Other Sources	471,470

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

	Whole Number.	Circulation.
Political	173	754,094
Independent & General	20	67,150
Religious	19	54,900
Educational	4	2,100
Literary & Historical	6	17,300
Agricultural	3	5,250
Temperance	3	1,450
Mining	1	500
Legal	1	600
Aggregate	230	904,175

REPUBLICANISM AND DEMOCRACY.

In a late issue we laid before our readers an article under the above caption. The statements within it were plain and incontrovertible. We did not rely upon our unsupported assertions, but submitted every point as a *confessed* fact, and known to be true *by every* reflecting man. We were not surprised, however, to find that The *Post* and The *Paper*, two Democratic papers printed in this city, should endeavor to wriggle out of the position, the confessions of Democratic journals had placed them in. In their issues of the 6th inst. they each attempt a reply to that article.

The *Post* treats us unfairly, and wilfully misrepresents us. These misrepresentations, however, are upon points in which the position of the GAZETTE is so well and widely known, that the effort cannot fail to recoil on the author, even in the minds of its own readers. They will naturally disbelieve every word of it, and know that the assertions are simply untrue. To this class of article, we have no reply to make, but will leave to The *Post*, whatever little glory it may deem it has gained, by refusing to meet our statements fairly and honestly, and crawling away from them beneath a cloud of misrepresentation. Its effort is of such a character, that when it says Democracy has a past to which it can point without a blush, we are compelled to believe the reason to be, that there is no blush in the Democratic organization.

The *Paper* turns its attention to us, and although it deals in epithets against us, has a right good country editorial. To be sure it is full of alliterations that help to fill its columns; that it deals in a species of rhodomontade that reminds us forcibly of some bright little school boy making a command speech, and that it does not seem to be aware it is exalting and praising men, who, if they could but rise from their graves, would tell it that its praises were insults to their heroes. In the name of Heaven, what has the Democracy that has existed for the last ten years, to do with Madison, Jefferson, Monroe or Jackson? As well might Lucifer, after his fall from Heaven, have claimed that his evil deeds were sanctioned by Divinity. There was a Democratic party that had a right to point to the principles of these men as antecedents, but most emphatically it is not the party styled Democracy to-day. The old Democratic party cast them off, and, what is more, has never reunited with them.

Why go back to Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson? They have been dead for years. Has Democracy, like Rip Van Winkle, slept a long sleep, and only just awakened? Does it not know that children have been born, grown to manhood and died, even since Jackson's time? Is it aware there has been a terrible war within the Union, in the last decade, where parties were shivered into fragments, and a nation wheeled into battle lines? When that sundering of party bonds was effected, when political prejudices gave way for the good common good, when loyalty to the Government was the guiding political star, where was Democracy? Where has it been since then? Out of the distant past does it hope to pluck some rays from the grave of Madison or Jackson, and claim exemption from all accountability for the last ten years? Are there no rents in the last decade, that their rent-taxed hash half a century to fill them? Let there be no misunderstanding. If the present Democracy has a past it dare point to, let us have it, and not the antecedents of another family of the same name. Such a rule would give to two men of the same surname, one common family right, even though one was white and the other colored, or though one possessed it legitimately and the other stole it. Come down to the past ten years. Come down to the time of the organization of the present Democratic party. To the hour when the great Republican party sprung into existence, simultaneous with the creation of the would be Democratic party of the present hour and answer the plain question—is there a past Democracy dare point to?

As to the future of the Republican party, we do not propose to enter into any defence. It is strong enough to defend itself and will do so. But as to the Democratic party, as it now exists, it has no future. Any increased strength it now possesses arises from local dissensions. It has lost its prestige of a great governing power, and would be an organization perfectly useless were it not that Republics require two organizations that the greatest good may be effected. In the future, out of the changes that are constantly arising in the body politic, out of the new issues that are continually pushing themselves to the surface in all progressive governments, a party may come into existence—may be called Democracy—that will wield a power above all others. But when that hour does come, the governing party will not be governed by the principles of the Democratic party for the last ten years. It will be a progressive party, standing on its *own* manhood, and not one that has to go back half a century to steal a rose to freshen its blighted existence. It will not be the present Democratic party, for while it has no past it dare point to, nor yet a present that summons its votaries to any noble principles, it cannot, in a nation, that has consecrated the life blood of its bravest sons to *progress*, have a future.

BRIEF TOPICS.

SMOKE CONSUMPTION.

James McBride of Dayton, Ohio, thinks he has discovered a way to consume coal smoke. He would effect a complete combustion in the furnace, and not allow the smoke to be formed at all. Mr. McBride sets it down as a well demonstrated fact that if the carbon of the gas, or solid portion of the fuel, passes away in union with oxygen in any other form than that of carbonic acid, a commensurate loss of heating effects will be the result. There is no doubt whatever, in his mind, that if the consumers of bituminous coal would pay more attention to the proper introduction of oxygen to their furnaces, the result would be a great saving of fuel and a complete abatement of the smoke nuisance.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

Lieutenant Henry W Kingsbury, while serving in the United States army, was ordered on an expedition, and before sarting made his will, bestowing a large property in Cincinnati, Chicago and Connecticut to his relatives, including Mrs. Gen. Buckner, his sister, whose husband at the time held command in the rebel army. Gen. Burnside and Capt. Taylor of the United States army, were named as executors. The Lieutenant was killed soon afterward at Antietam, and now Gen. Buckner brings suit in the Cincinnati courts to set aside the will and turn the control of the estate over to Mrs. Buckner, his wife. The claim is sustained by the plea that the property of right—over $500,000—is vested in Mrs. Buckner by the terms of her father's will, which simply made her brother the trustee of the estate. The Burnside party have entered a cross bill to have the Buckner deed declared void, and the son of the deceased declared trustee and compelled to reconvey the property.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

We are informed that there is now no longer any doubt that within a few months, probably by the first of January next, the route between San Francisco and the Australian Colonies will be occupied by the Webb line of steamers. It is reported also that Mr. Webb, or the company owning the steamers, has made arrangements with the North Pacific Transportation Company, by which the steamer Moses Taylor, now connecting here with the present Australian line, is transferred to the former company. By this new arrangement it is probable that better time through will be made, as the vessels to be employed will be first class side-wheel steamers, capable of great speed. The proposed route, should arrangements be made, is by the way of Honolulu and the Fiji Islands to New Caledonia, Sydney and Melbourne, a branch line being run between the Fiji and the ports of New Zealand.—*Hawaiin Gazette, Oct.* 16.

FROCHU'S INTENTION.

A letter has been received by the Pope from General Trochu, which was sent from Paris by balloon, and afterwards forwarded by courier. In this epistle the General expresses his sympathy for the Holy Father in the misfortunes which have fallen upon him, and laments that the present condition of France prevents her from coming to his assistance, but he is persuaded that this disability will soon cease. As for himself, he had determined to seek retirement as soon as he accomplished his mission at Paris, but the dethronement of the Holy Father by the Italian annexation has led him to abandon this resolution, and he will make it his next duty to restore the Pope his triple crown. Letters and addresses of adherence pour into the Vatican from all sides, and keep the Holy Father in a state of exaltation which renders him indifferent to present reverses.

THE PRUSSIAN FUSE.

The percussion fuse for shells used in the Prussian artillery service is described as consisting of a small metal socket, into which fits a striker or nearly cylindrical piece of brass, with a needle point on the outside end. The socket with the striker is inserted in the shell, and is fixed in its place by means of a screw plug, which screws into the nose of the shell. This screw plug is tapped for the reception of a small detonator, which is screwed in only when the shell is about to be fired. When the detonator is inserted a short iron pin is passed through the head of the shell, and through the fuse between the striker and detonator, in order to prevent any accidental contact between the two which might cause a premature explosion. When the shell is fired the centrifugal force generated by its rotation throws out the pin, and the impact of the shell against any obstacle causes the striker to fall heavily against the detonator, which then explodes the charge. The percussion fuse has been highly praised, and the successes of the Prussians have been ascribed to its use. The Belgians have adopted this fuse, and from an official report it appears that out of 8,245 shells fired, there were 692 failures, or eight per *cent.*

A HAPPY FAMILY.

The *Workingman's Journal* has a long account of the murder of a man named H. S. Low, living five miles west of Columbus, Kansas, by his son, a boy of 12 years. It seems that the man and wife did not agree well, and had frequent quarrels, that sometimes ended in blows. According to the evidences of the wife, daughter and son, a quarrel arose on Sunday evening, over some trivial matter, in which the man assaulted his daughter for confirming a statement of his wife. The woman interfered, and in turn was struck. At this the boy, who was in bed in an upper room, came down to interfere, when the man commenced beating him. Mrs. Low struck him on the head with an iron poker, when he left the boy and commenced choking her, at which the boy (Leonard) took a revolver and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. An inquest was held, and a verdict of justifiable homicide; but since then reasons have been given for supposing it to have been a deliberately planned murder on the part of the wife to get rid of her husband. Hence, another inquest was ordered, the result of which is, as yet, unknown.

A RETIRED MONARCH.

Here is Queen Isabella out shopping, as described by a Geneva correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*: "The ex-Queen of Spain has just taken possession of the larger part of the Hotel de la Paix, according to the arrangement that I have before mentioned. The Queen, in taking her drives abroad, is often, while her carriage waits, invited to a motley group of faces that more than once has reminded me of the sketches that George Cruikshank has made of similar groups, demonstrating how truthful was that clever caricaturist to scenes of every day life. It is a gaping crowd, curious to see an ex-Queen who has made "nice customs courtesy to her." Through the instincts of courtesy, and probably from the remains of old habit, she is often disposed to bow, and she instantly returns the salutation of any well-bred or good-natured group, but makes a half-suffocated bow to that mass of faces where the grin is unsuppressed, and the broad jest is passed around quietly on fallen dynasties and independent social relations; but the ex-Queen Isabella has her children quietly put in, and struggling with her weight on the carriage steps, finally gets her seat with the most undisturbed placidity."

BANKRUPT PEERS.

Three millions five hundred thousand dollars in gold! Such is the modest indebtedness which the body of the Court-agnes has contrived to incur since he left college ten years ago, his expenditures since that period having averaged about six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars a week. It might, perhaps, with some little reason have been anticipated that there would have been a trifle left out of this sum in the way of assets, but there's not a cent; and the creditors have merely to look forward to what can be made out of the estate on the demise of Lord Devon. This is probably the very worst, most heartless, and most reckless case of expenditure that ever occurred even among the gambling, horse-racing members of the British Peerage. The same journal which records Lord Courtney's ruin mentions that the creditors of His *bon camarade*, the Duke of Newcastle declined his Grace's generous offer to compound his bankruptcy at five shillings in the pound, having grave doubts as to whether he could raise the sum, and if he doesn't make haste and surrender, this "noble" Duke is to be arrested.

A ROYAL LEITER.

Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia has forwarded the following memorial to the committee of the English Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded in War.

"I have learned with sincere admiration is how magnanimous a way the English nation has exerted itself to diminish the terrible sufferings caused by the present war, and to care for the numerous wounded soldiers, by assisting to support the existing societies and hospitals, erecting new lazareths, furnishing depots, and distributing gifts.

"In my position to the German Societies I consider it my urgent duty to express these feelings to the Committee of the National Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded in War, which has taken the lead in these works of charity, and to present to them the most sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgements in my own name and that of my countrymen, both far and near; who have been benefitted by their assistance. By such proofs of true benevolence, the nation honors herself, and shows herself worthy of her ancient fame of being the first to defend the interests of humanity. She may rest assured that we in Germany fully feel and recognize what we owe her in this respect,"

Homburg, Nov. 8th. "AUGUSTA."

WAR IN PRAGUE.

The public school of Josephstadt, in Prague, which was erected under Emperor Joseph II., and was exclusively visited by Jewish children, was ordered by one branch of the government to be closed on the first of November, and the teachers (almost all Jews, several of them for many years in the service of education) to be discharged. This movement seems more directed against the German language, taught in that school, than against the Jews. The City Council voted against that order, but, however, was not respected by the other branch of the government. While the director of the school was ordered by one office to close it, the city government sent a detachment of police to have the school opened under their protection, and to resist the conflicting power. Under such circumstances the school was re-opened on the first of November.

THE OIL REGIONS.

THE Jennings well is yielding handsomely.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is going to run an additional wire between Corry and Titusville

THE Oil City Daily *Times* has ceased to be. It was a good little paper, and did its work well, but the neighborhood couldn't support a daily local paper.

THE James well is now pumping a continuous stream of oil, and its average is 150 barrels per day. This is certainly a well, and it has paid its owners handsomely.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty Canadian laborers passed through Corry on Friday on their way to Oil City, where they are to be employed on the Oil City and Jamestown Railroad.

THE Salem well, Robinson farm, owned by Finlay, Kribbs & Co., was finished about the middle of September, and as yet is non-productive. It is 940 feet deep and has been torpedoed.—*East Brady Independent.*

THE Ela well, on Robinson farm, is over 412 feet deep; the contractors Tillinghast & Hyde, were very unfortunate in having to get the pole tools before the well was 100 feet deep. It is owned by Thomas McConnell & Co.

THE Philadelphia well is under process of drilling. At present the tools are fast in the hole and they are waiting for the pole tools, which will arrive on Thursday next. The well is only 150 feet deep, and is owned by Milford & Co.

ON Thursday evening a robbery was committed in Fagundas, by which several different persons were relieved, in the aggregate, of $1,000. Among the heaviest losers were Messrs. Joseph Grier, J. R. Emery and J. E. Whith. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

THE Della May was the second producing well on the Milford farm, and is producing fifteen barrels per day. It is 1,076 feet deep and has not been torpedoed. It is owned by Capt. Teinoblin and others. The well was idle for a few days, having boken the pitman of the engine. Operations were resumed on Saturday. This well has been producing since the first of September.

AN exchange, in speaking of the Milford farm, says: "The Walnut was the first producing well on this farm, and has averaged about fifteen barrels per day since it started. It is only nine hundred and seven feet deep and producing from the second sand. The oil is much better than that obtained at the landing, being about forty-four deg. gravity. It is owned by W. P. Finley, Geo. Krebbs & Co., and has never been torpedoed.

A YOUNG man named Kunkel, residing at Cherrytree village, while out gunning Friday afternoon, accidentally discharged his fowling piece in such a manner that the entire charge of shot entered the right arm-pit, passed through the shoulder blade and lodged beneath the muscles of the back, making an ugly but not fatal wound. The shot was extracted and the young man is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.—*Petroleum Centre Record.*

MELDREN Bros., well in the Armstrong district had been for some days gradually falling away and no cause could be assigned for it. After consultation it was thought best to attempt either cleaning it out or reaming it. The latter was undertaken and after the reamer had been put down, the gas which had for some days gradually failed, began, to come up, indications showed that the well was coming back again to the old style of flowing. The pipes were again attached to the casing, and in a short time the oil began to come, slowly at first, and gathering volume with the increase of gas, the three pipes were filled, and on Wednesday it was fully, by fair test, 450 barrels per day. The yield will be maintained for some time there is no reason to doubt, and the cause of the falling away so heavily is explained by the clogged condition of the well.

A HUMOROUS VIEW OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.

Mark Twain's Report of the Proceedings.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

Ex-Constable Quinn desired the club to inform him how to make hogs root.

Dr. Slow had been a practical farmer for the last six weeks, and in all his varied agricultural experience no such article as hog's root came under his notice. What was it? Was it edible? or useful in any way? or was it, as he more than suspected, another worthless humbug devised by the sharpers to defraud us practical farmers? He knew not whether it was propagated by seeds or cuttings, but he would advise Mr. Quinn to be shy of hog's root, especially if it was a new fangled or high-priced tuber.

Mr. Moker, the agricultural writer, explained the anatomy of the hog's proboscis. It is designed for subterranean foraging, by process vulgarly called rooting, to which Mr. Quinn's inquiry probably referred. He would recommend that Mr. Quinn wipe his hog's nose. If he finds it red, he may be sure it is tender and needs protection by a metalic shield. Some resort to the strategic device of inserting a wire ring in the hog's nose, in his efforts to remove which he would naturally thrust his snout into the soil, and thus root unwillingly. That was playing it rather low on the hog, and the metalic shield was preferable on the score of fair dealing and philanthrophy.

Mr. Greeley exhibited a pumpkin of his own raising. As it embodied his solitary and crowning success, after several years of discouraging failure in pumpkin culture, the club surrounded it with uncovered heads and mingled emotions of surprise, admiration and envy. It was a superb fruit, and when Mr. G's face was placed on it, to illustrate its size and symmetry, the hat and pumpkin seemed so perfectly adapted to each other, and together produced an effect so startling, that several enthusiastic members swore they would have known who raised that pumpkin if they had seen it anywhere. It is to be photographed by Gurney, and next year's *Tribune* subscribers will receive copies. The pumpkin was the flattering product of one bushel of seed planted on the farm in Chesnuco. Soon after blossoming, the vine manifested an intention to wither. It was thereupon transplanted to a large flower pot and removed to the town residence of its founder. For some time it pined and drooped, and they sat up nights with it, expecting that every moment would be its last; but every moment turned out not to be its last, and with careful nursing it finally rallied and came up to maturity, as cherished and pure a pumpkin as ever grew.

Dr. Sinkum also suggested that the result of Mr. G.'s indomitable struggle with this pumpkin showed how every city family could provide itself with pumpkin pie. He hoped to see the day when every window sill in every city would be adorned with fructifying pumpkin pots, and every workman's cottage embowered in pumpkin vines.

Thos. Dodd, of New Hampshire, writes to the club that he is fifty years old, infirm with consumption, has a large family, ten dollars in money, and wants to know what to do.

Mr. Moker—Go out to Greeley Colony and invest in our irrigating ditch.

Mr. Layman—Buy a Texas ranche or a Florida orange grove.

Dr. Slimber—His health requires light farming in a bracing climate. Let him start an indigo plantation in Alaska.

Mr. Greeley—He musn't come to New York. His $10 wouldn't last a year; but out West he can invest in and grow up with the country. If I had gone West with $10 at his age, I should be a happy man now, with two suits of respectable garments, an office, and a conscience guiltless of distracting tariff and farming essays.

Mr. Herrings invited the club to visit his farm, thirty miles up the river, next Wednesday, and inspect a horse-radish that he had persuaded to vegetate. He had expended upon that plant only half a ton of bone dust, one cart load of ashes and a barrel of guano; yet in spite of his neglect it had within a year grown to the size of his little finger. His foreman would explain to the clerk the peculiar difficulty of raising this rare exotic. He would treat the club to a regular farmer's dinner, the materials for which he had already engaged at the city markets.

The club accepted and adjourned.

The Golden Rule.

The golden rule for those who are suffering from lung disease of any sort is to take medicine in time. It will not do to put off from day to day, the use of a medicine which has been known to cure some of the most stubborn diseases of the lungs to which we are liable. That medicine is DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Infallible in the first stages of lung diseases, a cure in the intermediate stages, and an alleviant in the last stages of pulmonary consumption.

The cost of a bottle is a mere trifle, and many an one has been snatched from an untimely grave by heeding the salutary advice here recorded. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is the "*sine qua non*" of lung medicines, and the use of a single bottle will always do good, can never do harm, and will cure an ordinary cough in less than a day. Dr. Keyser's principal office for lung and other obstinate chronic diseases is 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

PARALYSIS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Isabella, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Jonathan Ritter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty-seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months generally confined to the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stomach down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling whatever in his feet or limbs. That after bathing in and using the waters from

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	113½	113¾
6-20s—1862	107¾	107¾
" 1864	106¾	106¾
" 1865	106¾	106¾
" 1865 new	106¾	106¾
" 1867	106¾	106¾
" 1868	106¾	106¾
10-40s	103½	103¾
Currency 6's	120¼	120¾
Gold	110¼	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91½	91¾
Do Scrip	85¾	85
Erie	24¾	24¾
Reading	93¾	94
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	100¾	100
Rock Island	110	110
Chicago & N. W	83¾	83¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
St. Paul, Common	50¾	51¼
Do. Preferred	81	81¼
Wabash	54¾	54¾
Do preferred	73	73
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼	31¾
Pacific Mail	42	42¼
West. Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾
Adams Express	66	66
U. S. Express	34¾	34¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9¾
U. S. 6-20s 1862	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10¾
" 1864	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	7⅜	U. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865 n	6¾	C. P. R. R.	91¾
U. S. 10-40	6⅜	Cv. Pacific	10¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

The President's Message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury created very little talk in financial circles, and produced scarcely any fluctuations in the different markets in Wall street. They are well received in Wall street as conservative in tone, and in no manner calculated to disturb the markets. Gold dull; opening at 110¾, and advancing to 11⅛. Rates for carrying flat to two per cent. Borrowing rates two per cent. and the Government interest is paid at two per cent. lower. The Lake Shore Directors declared a dividend at 4 per cent., payable at the option of the Executive Committee.

Money easier to-day at 6 per cent. Southern State securities without much change. The gold room is again without quotation securities, the London cable being employed in the transaction of the President's message and reports. Some talk of litigation in New York Central scrip caused an uneasy feeling. Gold closed steady.

Sterling exchange 9¾.

Coupons 1881, 113¾; 5-20's, '62, 107¾; '64, 106¾; '65, do., new, 106¾; '65, 106¾; '67, 106¾; '68, 106¾; 10-40's, 103¾; currency 6's, 120¾.

Stocker & Co.'s Telegraph, 44¾; Quicksilver 4; Mariposa 8; do. pref'd, 10; Adams Express 66; Wells Fargo Express 34¾; American Union Express 0; United States Express 61¾; Pacific Mail 42¾; New York Central, 91¾; Scrip 85¾; Erie 24¾; do. preferred, 73; Hudson River, 124; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 100; North Western, 83¾; do. preferred, 90¾; Fort Wayne, 100½; New York Central scrip, 85¾; St. Paul 50¾; do. preferred, 81¼; Wabash 54¾; do. preferred 73; Fort Wayne 94¾; Terre Haute 17; do. preferred 35; Ohio & Mississippi 31¾; C. C. & I. 99¾; Burlington & Quincy 109; Lake Shore 93¾; Illinois Central 113¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

Trade in general merchandize is fair, though by no means active, yet after all, about what is always is at this season of the year. Business usually sinks up considerably in December, so nearly every body is anxious to close the year with as little stock on hand as possible, and this accounts to some extent for the falling off in trade within the past few weeks, and, as already intimated, it is not likely that there will be any material improvement, until the business of 1871 has been settled up. There is and will be a steady consumptive demand for all of the leading articles, but for the reason above noted, buyers generally will restrict their purchases as much as possible, and hence, the probability is that for the next four, perhaps six weeks, the volume of business will be comparatively light.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in small supply of choice stock, which is in demand, and this kind would sell at 7@8c. Common does not seem to be wanted at any price.

BACON—Dealers can report a slightly improved demand, without, however, any change in prices. We continue to quote at 13@13½c for sugar cured hams; 11@11½c for canvassed; small sales of choice at 12@12½ and even 13.

BEANS—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do., 6; Pearl Ash, 6½; Potash, 7½.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull though without quotable change in prices, 28@30c for common to fair, 33 for prime and 35 for choice.

BEANS—In good supply and rather dull, which will unchanged, at $1.70@1.80 for fair to prime small white.

BROOM CORN—The supply is comparatively light, and there is no change in the market to note, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is reported dull with sales of small lots at $3.50@3.75 per bbl.

BRIMSTONE—We are reported small sales at 4½ cts; this seems to be more than it will bring in New York and 4 pound lots would probably command the above quotations here.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 12@13c for Western Reserve; 13@13½c for Ohio Factory, and 13½@14c for Ohio Goshen; 13½@14c for New York Goshen.

CRANBERRIES—Old stock dull, while fresh consists of good quality and in good condition are in fair demand; we continue to quote at $7@8 per bbl.

CANDLES—Full standard brands in new canvas, 20@21c, in a jobbing way, 20@22c for fancy lots.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CHEMICALS—Bleaching powders (chlorate of lime) 4@5c; Sal Soda, $1.75@2 per 100 lbs; Copperas, $1.25@1.50 per 100 lbs; Alum, $3@3.50 per 100 lbs; Blue Vitriol, 8@9c; Bi Carb Soda, 4½@5c; Saltpetre, 9@10c; Sulphur, 4@4½c; Cream Tartar, 40@45c; Tartaric Acid, 70@75c; Borax, refined, 18@20c; Glycerine, 20@22c; Bi Chromate Potash, 12@13c; Prussiate Potash, 25@30c; Caustic Soda, 6@6½c; Sulphate Quinine, $2.50@2.75 per oz; Iodine, $5.50@6 per oz; Morphine, $2.50@2.75 per oz.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches scarce and firm but unchanged; Apples are in demand and 11@ for halves. Apples at 4@5c for sliced, and 2½@3c for quarters.

DRIED BEEF—Is in good demand but unchanged; 12@12½c for hams and 10@10½c for shoulders.

DRIED FISH—Codfish dull and weak notwithstanding the offerings are not large; may be quoted at 5@5½c.

EGGS—The market is very unsettled and irregular, and it is difficult to quote correctly; we are reported sales of packed lots at 30c; very fresh, however, may be quoted at 32@33c, the supply is light. Of limed and pickled, the supply is ample, and prices unchanged.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers may be quoted at 80cts to the trade, and higher in small lots.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair local demand, but there is no change whatever in prices. We quote family brands at $6@6.50 per bbl, at stores, at $5.75@6 for spring wheat; 6@6.25 for red winter, and $6@6.50 for white. Rye flour $5, and buckwheat $3.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat continue light, but the mills seem to be pretty well supplied, and there is no demand to speak of. Sales of red at 92@93c for white. Corn quiet and unchanged, 45@46c for shelled, and 43@44c for ear. Oats in good demand, and offering, for sound lots, 38@39c; sales of prime mixed Baker Hill in fair lots at 40c; Rye is nominal at 70@75c. Barley in fair demand and unchanged. Timothy seed in good demand and unchanged, and offering freely; we quote at $4.25@4.50 per bush. Flax seed unchanged, and offering freely; we quote at $2.25@2.30 per bush. Millfeed in good demand and unchanged; we quote coarse feed at $20 per ton; fine do. at $22@23; middlings at $24@25, and bran at $18@19.

GROCERIES—Refined Sugars are reported scarce, and firm, while raw remains unchanged. Coffee is in good supply and unchanged. Molasses is in good supply and unchanged. Syrups are in good supply and unchanged. Rice is in good supply and unchanged. Spices are in good supply and unchanged. Fish are in good supply and unchanged. Starch is in good supply and unchanged. Candies are in good supply and unchanged. Nuts are in good supply and unchanged. Fruits are in good supply and unchanged. Vegetables are in good supply and unchanged. Provisions are in good supply and unchanged. Liquors are in good supply and unchanged. Tobacco is in good supply and unchanged. Wool is in good supply and unchanged. Cotton is in good supply and unchanged. Hides are in good supply and unchanged. Leather is in good supply and unchanged. Boots and shoes are in good supply and unchanged. Hats and caps are in good supply and unchanged. Clothing is in good supply and unchanged. Dry goods are in good supply and unchanged. Notions are in good supply and unchanged. Hardware is in good supply and unchanged. Iron is in good supply and unchanged. Steel is in good supply and unchanged. Nails are in good supply and unchanged. Glass is in good supply and unchanged. Paints are in good supply and unchanged. Oils are in good supply and unchanged. Coal is in good supply and unchanged. Lumber is in good supply and unchanged. Shingles are in good supply and unchanged. Lath are in good supply and unchanged. Pickets are in good supply and unchanged. Posts are in good supply and unchanged. Rails are in good supply and unchanged. Ties are in good supply and unchanged. Timber is in good supply and unchanged. Logs are in good supply and unchanged. Stumpage is in good supply and unchanged. Land is in good supply and unchanged. Houses are in good supply and unchanged. Rents are in good supply and unchanged. Taxes are in good supply and unchanged. Insurance is in good supply and unchanged. Banks are in good supply and unchanged. Brokers are in good supply and unchanged. Exchange is in good supply and unchanged. Money is in good supply and unchanged. Interest is in good supply and unchanged. Discount is in good supply and unchanged. Collections are in good supply and unchanged. Remittances are in good supply and unchanged. Drafts are in good supply and unchanged. Checks are in good supply and unchanged. Notes are in good supply and unchanged. Bonds are in good supply and unchanged. Mortgages are in good supply and unchanged. Deeds are in good supply and unchanged. Leases are in good supply and unchanged. Contracts are in good supply and unchanged. Agreements are in good supply and unchanged. Partnerships are in good supply and unchanged. Corporations are in good supply and unchanged. Companies are in good supply and unchanged. Associations are in good supply and unchanged. Societies are in good supply and unchanged. Churches are in good supply and unchanged. Schools are in good supply and unchanged. Colleges are in good supply and unchanged. Universities are in good supply and unchanged. Libraries are in good supply and unchanged. Museums are in good supply and unchanged. Galleries are in good supply and unchanged. Theatres are in good supply and unchanged. Concerts are in good supply and unchanged. Operas are in good supply and unchanged. Plays are in good supply and unchanged. Actors are in good supply and unchanged. Actresses are in good supply and unchanged. Singers are in good supply and unchanged. Musicians are in good supply and unchanged. Artists are in good supply and unchanged. Authors are in good supply and unchanged. Editors are in good supply and unchanged. Reporters are in good supply and unchanged. Printers are in good supply and unchanged. Publishers are in good supply and unchanged. Booksellers are in good supply and unchanged. Stationers are in good supply and unchanged. Lawyers are in good supply and unchanged. Doctors are in good supply and unchanged. Dentists are in good supply and unchanged. Preachers are in good supply and unchanged. Teachers are in good supply and unchanged. Students are in good supply and unchanged. Scholars are in good supply and unchanged. Children are in good supply and unchanged. Women are in good supply and unchanged. Men are in good supply and unchanged. People are in good supply and unchanged. The world is in good supply and unchanged. Heaven is in good supply and unchanged. Hell is in good supply and unchanged. Purgatory is in good supply and unchanged. Limbo is in good supply and unchanged. The devil is in good supply and unchanged. God is in good supply and unchanged. Eternity is in good supply and unchanged. Time is in good supply and unchanged. Space is in good supply and unchanged. Infinity is in good supply and unchanged. Nothing is in good supply and unchanged. Everything is in good supply and unchanged. Anything is in good supply and unchanged. Something

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Signal Service Observer of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1870.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7:23	11:23	4:23
Height of Barometer	29.79	30.11	30.07
Change since last report	.34	.04	.28
Thermometer	40°	41°	44°
Change in last 24 hours	1°	4°	6°
Direction of wind	W.	N. W	S.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort's scale—approx	D.	C.	B.
Amount of cloud	¼	¾	¾
Rain—fell since last report—inches and hdths	.5	01	
State of weather	4	2	3

NOTE.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ¼ cloud; 3, cloudy, ½ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

A. W. EASTLAKE, Observer.

Why pay $50 for a set of Mink Sable Furs, when you can buy the same quality for $35 at 29 Sixth street. MWF

We have received from Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros., a copy of their new edition of Charles Lever's "Jack Hinton the Guardsman." It is good—everything of Lever's is—and it is printed in large type, and only costs 50 cents.

Weddings.—Any persons wishing to get White Slippers or Gaiters for other weddings or parties, should call at No. 19 Fifth avenue, at D. K. Diefenbach & Co.'s. Slippers from $2.50 to $6.50.

G. T. Fowler lectures in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock, on "love and marriage life," free, and can be consulted the rest only at the Monongahela House, as to your best business, health, marriage, &c.

History will tell that when Louis Napoleon set out on his infamous career to ruin his country, Germany was wretchedly supplied. Not a barrel of Pier, Dunnis & Co.'s Cream Ale was found in the whole vast army. The disasters that followed are a terrible comment on this strange neglect.

Letters Held for Postage on December 6, 1870:

Abell, Miss Annie E., Belle Vernon, Pa., 3 cents.
Braun, John S., New Galilee, Pa., 1 cent.
Bastard, Mrs. H. E., Steubenville, Ohio.

As the holiday season is approaching rapidly, many of our ladies readers wish to know where to get a handsome and elegant gentleman's slipper; we can only advise them to look to the show windows of Deiffenbach & Co., 19 Fifth avenue, where the most beautiful styles are displayed.

Woolen Goods! Woolen Goods!! Ladies' hand knit hoods and shawls, ladies hair trimmed, children's cloaks, square shawls, gaiters, mitts &c., a great variety, at prices so low as can be had elsewhere, at the new Stand Stocking Store, No. 29 Fourth street.

Sudden Death.—Coroner Wect yesterday held an inquest on the body of Jennie Sneeder, a child which was found dead in its bed at three o'clock yesterday morning. It was last seen alive at nine in the evening, and the mother says it was well at twelve o'clock Monday night, but at three Tuesday morning she found it dead. The jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

The Fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College will close on Friday evening next, with the usual entertainments in the College Chapel. The examinations of the classes will commence this morning at nine o'clock. The parents, friends and patrons of the institution are invited. The Winter term will commence on Monday the 12th inst. The College opens with a very prosperous term.

Stock Sales at Shuttuck's.—The following stock were sold by A. Shuttuck, auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 139 Fourth street:

Mechanics Nat'onal Bank	$66 25
Exchange National Bank	79 25
Citizens National Bank	99 25
Pittsburgh Insurance Company	35 00
Fortmen's Insurance Company	15 00
Peoples' Insurance Company	5 00

"Cold blows the wind across the moor,
The weary moor that I have crossed,"

sang the minstrel of the olden time. He couldn't truthfully have sung that, unless he had been clothed in a suit of winter wool such as now delight and are the comfort of the wearers of the goods sold by Lever's le—and it is printed in large type, and only costs 50 cents.

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Dividend.—It will be observed by the advertisement of John D. Shiras, Esq., President of the Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Passenger Railway, that the Company has declared a four per cent dividend, payable after the 15th inst., at the banking house of Robinson Brothers, No. 75 Fourth street.

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LOCAL ELECTIONS.

City Councilmen and Ward Officers Elected.

The Result—A Republican Elected to Council from the Fifth Ward.

The elections in the several wards of the city for members of Council, School Directors and ward officers, was held in this city yesterday. In many of the wards there was no contest, but in a few of the wards the contest was very warm. The only incidents worthy of note were, first, the election of Dr. Gilmore, a Republican, to Common Council from the Fifth ward, and a tie vote for Select Council in the Twelfth ward. The contest in the Fifth ward for Alderman was a very hot one—but so far as we could ascertain, the election passed off in this ward as in all the others, without any difficulty or disturbance, other than the usual boisterousness incident to such occasions. The following is the vote in the different wards:

First Ward.

Republican.	Democrat.
SELECT COUNCIL.	
*Andrew Miller 82	A. F. Keating 220
COMMON COUNCIL.	
*Josiah Cohen 75	*H. W. Buffman 260
J. M. Gazzam 232	S. Florersham 211
*Jno. Seifeith 236	A. Torrence 223
ALDERMAN.	
Andrew Humbert 249	P. Kinney 208
*Alexander Hay 253	W. Anderson 206
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
John Cathbert 243	C. Cornwell 217
*W. B. Hunter 247	John Rodt 214
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.	
*R. C. Elliott 314	L. G. Sproul 216
INSPECTOR.	
*David Campbell 313	John Douglas 216
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
*Jno. Pitzsimmons 305	James Bamford 215
CONSTABLE.	
*James Graeey 330	No opposition.
CONSTABLE.	
*G. W. Garrison 322	H. Snyder 210

Second Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	
*Wm. Phillips 220	No opposition.
COMMON COUNCIL.	
*Charles Hauch 208	Joseph. French 66
*J. C. Masters 208	H. A. Freyfogle 152
*Jacob Lehman 198	H. B. Lenhoven 62
*D. W. C. Carroll 200	James Irvin 122
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
*T. S. Bigelow 208	Jno. M. Irwin 99
INSPECTOR.	
*Jno. Paul 216	A. McBride 84
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
*E. Porter 224	W. Flemilton 84
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
*Caleb King 219	No opposition.
*J. R. Weldon 212	No opposition.
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
*E. Asper 219	No opposition.
*Thos. Simmons 219	No opposition.
CONSTABLE.	
*James Buck 216	No opposition.
CONSTABLE.	
*Jas. Richardson 216	No opposition.

Third Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	
*John Shipton 197	A. J. Treasy 45
COMMON COUNCIL.	
*Jos. Shoob 180	W. G. Dean 69
*David Shoe 180	R. Auth 56
*B. Gallicchi 183	J. Michel 69
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
*Jos. Keyser, Jr 176	P. McCullough 47
*John F. Brown 166	Jas. Linder 47
ASSESSOR.	
*B. C. Mathews 194	Peter McCoy 89
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
*Wm. Fleming 194	Chas. Boyle 94
*John Beesley 205	Jos. Welch 85
CONSTABLE.	
*M. J. Murphy 194	Edw. McCafferty 85

Eighth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	
*Joseph Marshall 304	C. Dawson 2
COMMON COUNCIL.	
*Geo. B. Chalmers 171	A. D. Johnson 1
*Geo. Booth 99	Jno. W. Little 24
*Jos. Hoore 198	
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.	
*Samuel Kilgore 309	No opposition.
CONSTABLE.	
*Wm. Kerr 307	No opposition.
ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	
*Henry Wilson 307	W. Little 10
John Scott 301	Wm. Smith 1
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
*J. J. Booth 307	No opposition.
INSPECTOR.	
*W. Moore 192	C. Cochran 1
H. Cochran 192	A. Torrence 1
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
*A. J. Reynolds 193	W. D. Barr. 1
A. Semmer 193	
CONSTABLE.	
J. W. Bell 326	No opposition.

Ninth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	
Marker Rush 329	John C. Lang 309
COMMON COUNCIL.	
John Fruitt 297	F. X. Bahle 273
Chas. G. Hamm 291	Alex. Moore 292
Isaac Bone 295	*John Torley 277
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
Samuel Hinchman 297	Christian Fink 272
ASSESSOR.	
Reuben Smith 297	*John A. Jacobs 276
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
R. F. Pathbone 297	*Jno. O'Donnell 280
JUDGES OF ELECTION.	
T. J. Irwin 297	*Thos. Gallagher 280
CONSTABLE.	
Geo. Beale 294	*Thos. Gallagher 280
CONSTABLE.	
Michael Ford 297	*Thomas Brophy 280

Tenth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	
J. W. Hile 220	*J. H. Ahl 220
COMMON COUNCIL.	
W. H. McCleary 170	*J. Tanner 180
H. D. Seitz 94	*W. Wilcox 160
W. J. Friday 83	*J. Weisser 203
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
*W. Wilcox 220	George Crosslish 98
INSPECTOR.	
J. Richter 220	*F. McClafferty 220
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
D. Beck 162	*J. D. Moreland 125
CONSTABLE.	
A. Carr 158	*A. Koenig 193
ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	
No Opposition.	*W. Scott 193
No Opposition.	*Jos. Leichtenthaler 193
CONSTABLE.	
J. Knox 95	*Fred Smith 197

Eleventh Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	
*J. M. Hook 97	Francis Oxley 63
COMMON COUNCIL.	
*R. W. Oliver, Jr 203	J. K. Barlow 63
*A. G. McCandless 203	Henry Herr 63
*T. A. Bowley 204	Henry Herr 63
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
*John Hiller 202	E. S. Ward 64
Jos. Atkinson 202	Samuel Irwin 75
ASSESSOR.	
*A. J. Thomas 375	Pat O'Brien 178
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
*Jacob Miller 377	Jacob Campbell 168
*Samuel Grier 376	Jno. Rice 166
CONSTABLE.	
*Bennett Lake 371	Andrew Flinn 172

Twelfth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	
*Chas. Jerery 232	R. W. Pier 141
COMMON COUNCIL.	
*David L. Fleming 307	Wm. Riddle 105
*S. M. Snodgrass 272	R. P. Kane 99
*John Lowery 299	N. Stockley 117
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
*J. A. Butler 309	John Delang 99
INSPECTOR.	
*R. C. Mathews 304	Peter McCoy 89
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
*Wm. Fleming 304	Chas. Boyle 94
*John Beesley 305	Jos. Welch 85
CONSTABLE.	
*M. J. Murphy 304	Edw. McCafferty 85

Eighth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	
*Joseph Marshall 304	C. Dawson 2
COMMON COUNCIL.	
*Geo. B. Chalmers